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"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN."

A Family Newspaper--Independent on All Subjects.

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Political.

SPEECH OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS. OPPOSITION TO THE REPORT OF THE CONFER-

Delicered in the U.S. Senate, April 29, 1858. the Committee of Conference as a substiinte for the House amendment to the Sanate bill for the admission of Kansas. with an anxious desire to find in it such rovisions as would enable me to give it av support. I had hoped that after the disagreement of the two Houses upon this on, some plan, some form of bill. uld have been agreed upon which would as to take it out of Congress. I am consideration, to find that the principle for which I have contended is fairly carried out. The position, and the sole position on which I have stood in this whole controversy, has been that the people of Kanand of each other Territory, in forming constitution for admission into the ree to form and mould their domestic estitutions and organic act in their own my improper or undue influence on the

The question now arises, is there such a submission of the Lecompton constituple? In terms, the constitution is not it amounts to a submission, because there is a land grant attached to it, and they are permitted to vote for the land grant, or the land grant, then they are required to take the constitution with it; and, if they reject the land grant, it shall be held and deemed a decision against coming into in the State, the Union under the Lecompton constituion. Hence it has been argued in one portion of the Union, that this is a submissand in another portion, that it is not. We are to be told that submission is popular sovereignty in one section, and submission in another section is not popular

Sir, I had hoped that when we came finally to adjust this question, we should have been able to employ language so clear, so unequivocal, that there would have been no room for doubt as to what was meant, and what the line of policy was in the future. Are these people left one, and if they had put the further addition, that, if they refused to come in under the Lecompton constitution with the land grant, they might proceed to

the ninety-three thousand population, or if they wait until after 1860, if they acquired that period. may be so, and may not be so. I believe or construe authoritatively a State conit will be so; and yet in the House bill, for which this is a substitute, the proviunder the Lecompton constitution, or whether they formed a new constitution. There was no doubt, no uncertainty left

Union under the constitution, and the pro-position submitted by this bill. Again, sir, there is a further contin-

have the requisite population. I have proposed it over and over again. I am willing to agree to it and make it applicable to Kansas if you will make it a political system, that of the sovereignty

But, sir, it is one thing to adopt that will take this constitution, which the peo-ple have shown that they abhor, they may come in with forty thousand people, but not until she gets ninety thousand, or one the other. I ask, are we prepared to con-strue the great principle of popular sove-reignty in such a manner as will recognize the right of Congress to intervene and control the decision that the people may

make on this question? The great principle for which we have all contended, in the language of the Kan-ass-Nebraska act, is to leave "the people perfectly free to form and regulate their

months in conflict with men with whom | insist that the principle is violated. they are compelled to take it. If they reject the land grant, they are out of the Union. Sir, I have no special objection to the Sir, I have no special objection to the land grant as it is. I think it is a fair land grant as it is. I think it is a fair ought not to change my course, unless that the principle is violated.

Now, Mr. President, I can say to you the subject.

He quotes also a proposition that I have brought in at this very session as a substitute for the Arizona bill, providing a gentation of the Union to change my course, unless that the principle is violated.

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He quotes also a proposition that I have acted a whole lifetime, struggling to the subject.

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The past of the

If the object was to prove that the Leform a new constitution, and that they compton men had backed down, and should then have the same amount of abandoned their original ground, I could lands, there would have been no bounty parade the fact that at the opening of this held out for coming in under the Lecomp- session we were told that Kansas must

sion was that they should have this same Congress, in pursuance of the recommendamount of land, whether they came in tion of the President, intervene and recognize, by any implication, the right of the people to change their State constitution in a manner different from that prescribed in regard to what were to be their rights in the instrument itself. I deny the right under the land grant, whether they took of Congress to intervene and authorita-the one constitution or the other. Hence tively construe the constitution of a State. that proposition was a fair submission, If the constitution was their act and deed; without any penalties on the one side or if it embodied their will, it was sacred, and any bounty or special favor or privilege on the other, to influence their action. In this view of the case, I am not able to arrive at the conclusion that this is a fair submission, either of the question of the constitution itself, or of admission into the Union under the constitution and the constitution and the constitution of the constitution and the constitution and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and the constitution of the constitution and the constitution and the constitution of the constitution and the constitution of the constitution and principle. I do not claim that Senators are under any more obligation to come to me than I am to go to them. I claim the gency. In the event that they reject this right to determine for myself, according constitution, they are to stay out of the to my own judgment and my own con-Union until they shall attain the requisite science, what my duty is to a great fundapopulation for a member of Congress, mental principle; and if Senators cannot according to the then ratio of representation in the other House. I have no ob-jection to making it a general rule that from it. I did not think that concession Territories shall be kept out until they brought it within the principle, or obviated

of the States. Next came the declaration that the Free rule as a general rule and adhere to it in State Legislature was elected; and hence, all cases, and it is a very different and a if Kansas was forced into the Union with very distinct thing to provide that if they a pro-slavery constitution, against the will of the people, it would not last long, for the reason that there was a Free State Legislature, who would immediately take come in with forty thousand people, but if they do not, they shall stay out until they get ninety thousand, thus discriminating between the different character of institutions that may be formed. I submit the question whether it is not Con
What difference did it make, so far as the green of the property of the prop gressional intervention when you provide principle was concerned, whether there that a Territory may come in with one was a majority of Free State men or a kind of constitution with forty thousand, majority of pro-slavery men in that Leg-and with a different kind of constitution, islature? What difference did it make not until she gets ninety thousand, or one hundred and twenty thousand? It is intervention with inducements to control the result. It is intervention with a bounty on the one side and a penalty on the other. I ask, are we prepared to construe the great principle of popular soves arms the great principle of popular soves. publican Legislature, they had a right to it.
If they desired a Legislature purely
Democratic, elected without reference to

ence the negative vote, I submit the! These various concessions could not con- that unfairness would have been perpequestion, whether that people are left trol votes enough to carry the bill. What trated in the election. Under that bo perfectly free to form and regulate their next? Then comes a disagreement be-institutions or not? I insist that where tween the two Houses of Congress; the tucky, you would have the assurance from there are inducements on one side, and Senate insisting upon the bill which it penalties on the other, there is no free-had passed for the admission of Lecompton of election would belong to one party, and dom of election. The election must be unconditionally, except what is called one-half to the other; and that one Mr. Douglas—Mr. President, I have free. The election must be left unbiased the Green amendment, and the House the Committee of Conference as a substitute, known as the Crittenden are going to have fair elections and a fair

this bill brings the question within that for a question of submission to the people, presiding officers of the Legislature, and principle which I have held dear, and in but what do they submit? The Chair-then the Governor, Secretary, and the defence of which I have stood here for the last five months, battling against the large Senator from Missouri (Mr. Green) has States officers, and declare that three shall majority of my political friends, and in defence of which I intend to stand as long submitted; the Senator from Virginia if these three gentlemen choose, they can harmonise and quiet the country, and as I have any association or connection the country, and as I have any association or connection the Committee, has informed you that clerks of election, and all the returning in political action on this great question, repeat, that I do not think this brings it rithin the principle thus laid down, nor believe both of them have added that they same as Mr. Calhoun did at the elections do the Democracy of Illinois think this would not vote for the bill if the Constitu-bill comes within that principle. We tion was submitted. I understand that and the first Monday in January? Does have recently held a State convention. similar declarations have been made in the not the change in this respect give ground Public meetings were held in ninety-other House of Congress by the members for apprehension that you may have the eight of the one hundred and odd coun-of the Committee of Conference, there Oxford, the Shawnee, and the Delaware

this question. In one county the oppoted; if the people are not allowed to vote bill left it, with the four commissioners, site policy you see sustained. That was for it or against it, freely, without a bountwo from each political party in Kansas, the county of Lake, a county where the ty on one side or a penalty on the other, two representing the Federal Government way, without coercion on the one side, or Republicans have an overwhelming ma- how can it be said that it comes within two representing the people of the Terri

houses. That one county was carried by me that, because men have conceded so wise to change this feature, is to me a sethe Lecompton men, 27 of them in num- much, I ought to concede. No matter rious objection to this proposition. submitted to all; but yet we are told that it amounts to a submission, because there is a land grant attached to it, and they are and in nearly all of them by an unaniremitted to vote for the land grant, or mous vote. That convention representing what they propose. It is not for me to vote against the bill; because, in my opinsignificant; and, if they accept the entire State, embodied more of the say whether these concessions are right ion, there is not a fair submission to the eminent and distinguished men-men of or wrong, whether they are wise or unwise, weight, of character, moral, political, and It is enough for me that the principle for social, than any convention ever assembled in the State.

which I insist has not been clearly and if have indicated two amendments, which in the State.

I have indicated two amendments, which is they had been made, would have en-Here the Senator quoted the resolu-like the indirection by which the submis-abled me to support this bill, notwith-sion is proposed to be made—made to de-standing other defects in it. I will tions adopted by the Illinois State Con- sion is proposed to be made-made to devention, which have already been printed.] pend on a land grant. In order to compel I have had appeals made to me from the people of Kansas to reject the Lepolitical friends, whom I respect and compton constitution, you compel them to esteem, imploring me to yield this great vote against a land grant, that every man, principle on this question in consideration | woman and child in the Territory would of so many concessions being made on the desire to have. You will not allow them ator from Ohio (Mr. Pugh), yesterday other side. Some of that glorious band of to take the land grant unless they take cited me as authority for that provision of me on this question during the session, allow them to proceed immediately and chairman of the Committee on Territories, have felt it their duty thus to yield, be-make a new constitution, with the same and the bill accompanying it, in 1856, in lieving, as they think, that they have population, and have the same land grant, which I then provided that Kansas might secured a substantial triumph in this if they reject this. If you did that, then great contest. Sir, I desire no personal the principle would be fairly carried out,

them the six million of acres in the event they take this constitution, and does not indicate what they are to have in the event they reject it, and wait until they can form another. I submit the question. can form another, I submit the question gation, the conclusion was arrived at that it whether there is not an inducement, a was wise to put a clause in the bill in some leave the land grant in, why not make support. leave the land grant in, why not make support.

it applicable to the new constitution as But, sir, if I require it in Kansas, I wish bounty held out to influence these people to vote for the Lecompton constitution?

But, sir, if I require it in Kansas, I wish mill—the minerats that he constitution as to require it in other Territories; and if I soil will be diligently dug forth—the country of that State to change their constitution well as the old one, as the Crittenden to require it in other Territories; and if I soil will be diligently dug forth—the country of the new constitution for the new constitution as the critical and the critical and the constitution as the critical and the It may be said that when they attain before 1864, although, according to my amendment did? Then they would get am to apply that limitation to the new try shall be verdant with farms, and the construction of its terms, it prohibited any the same amount of land under the one as constitution that is to be made, I wish to towns shall be crowded with factories.

Then here beneath fairer than Italian the population required by the then ratio—concession made, a great concession, a which may be one hundred and ten thousand—and form a constitution under it, sand—and form a constitution under it.

The population required by the then ratio—concession made, a great concession, a which I never could have Kansas the same land, under any new concession which I never could have made, on whichever side of the question stitution she may form, as you do under to another kind. Make it uniform, and it and we do not dream wildly when we inwe shall give them the same amount of I may have been, for the reason that I do land that is now given by this grant. That may be so, and may not be so. I believe or construe authoritatively a State construction. Then the same population under the one as under the other constitution. Then proper rule—in 1856, as the Senator from the world, where the commerce of all native in this one, and you must allow her to come in with the same population under the one as under the other constitution. Then there would be fairness, then there would

be equality. The time may come when there will be an anti-slavery majority in both Houses of Congress. When that time comes it may providing that a slave State shall not come in without ninety thousand. Would our Southern friends regard that as being a jair interpretation of the principles of popu-lar sovereignty? Would they not say that was the most dangerous and unconstitutional system of intervention that was ever devised, when the Federal Government steps into the Territories, and by its boun-ties on one side, and its penalties on the other, attempts to influence and control

the action of the people? I do not regard this as a matter of much consequence to Kansas; I do not believe there is enough in this bounty, or enough in this penalty, to exercise any material influence upon the people of Kansas in this election; but it involves the great fundamental principle, it involves the principle of freedom of election, and it involves the great principles of self-govern-ment upon which our institutions rest.— With all the anxiety that I have had to be able to arrive to a conclusion in harmony with the overwhelming majority of my political friends in Congress, I could not bring my judgment or conscience to the conclusion that this was a fair, impartial,

conclusion that this was a fair, imparts and equal application of the principle. There is another objection to this propsition, one that looks badly upon its face. I take it for granted that it was intended to be fair and just; but it gives cause for apprehension, and will generate suspicion among the people that the election under it will not be, and cannot be, fair. I allude to the provision as to the board of

By the bill framed by the eminent Serthat the people of Kansas would and ator from Kentucky, and passed by the should reject this last scheme of their House of Representatives, there was to be enemies, and that, if necessary, he would Democratic, elected without reference to the question of slavery, it was their right to select such a one; and, sir, it was the duty of Mr. Calboun to declare those elected who had received a majority of the legal votes, fairly and honestly return.

For these reasons I do not think that The Committee of Conference provides the board shall consist of five, the two ies. In ninety-seven of these counties, showing that that was their understanding Crossing, and Kickapoo frauds re-enacted resolutions were passed endorsing the course of the delegation in Congress upon Then, if the Constitution is not submitjority—perhaps 10 or 20 to one over the Democrats, and where there were just ty which, I insist, ought to be carried out permocrats enough to hold the post-office in all the Territories. and custom-house, and to fill the light- It is no answer to this objection to tell very fact that it was deemed necessary or to the flood of the Western ocean, as with

people under such circumstances as to insure an unbiased election and fair returns. if they had been made, would have enindicate another. I am willing to subscribe to the principle that a Territory shall contain the requisite population for a member of Congress before admission, provided it is made a general law. The Senproceed to form a constitution when she had the requisite population, to-wit: 93,free to take or reject the Lecompton con-triumph. I have not stood here for five but unless you do allow that to be done, I alone requisite population, to-wit: 95,-stitution? If they accept the land grant, months in conflict with mon with whom insist that the principle is violated. my judgment then of the true rule upon

its equivocal features. I could and would | eral law that no Territory shall ever form take great pleasure in giving it my support. One would be to strike out the land grant altogether, and the other to strike out the limitation as to population. Then now, and if Senators will consent to any the simple question presented to the arrangement by which you can strike out people would be, will you come in under the whole of this bill, and in lieu of it inthe Lecompton constitution or not? and if sert a provision that neither Kansas nor you do not you, may proceed immediately, any other Territory of the United States

Ohio proved; at this session again, as he tions shall commingle, where in flying proved yesterday by reading the bill offer-I appeal to my friend from Virginia to know whether he, as a Southern man, desires to see the principle of Congressional intervention to control and influence the has the requisite population for a member ern ?- Waukesha Republican. voting of the people carried out hereafter of Congress, and then say that this section in the admission of new States. The time and come when the case will be reversed. the United States, and that none shall

to carry out the principle of leaving the people to decide for themselves in perfect State, or allowing a free State to come in with a population of forty thousand, and to the North that does not apply to the The great changes that have since tak-South. I will make no rule applicable to the South that I am not willing to apply to the North. I will not intervene either for slave constitutions or against slave constitutions by an act of Congress, holding out bounties on the one side or penalties on the other. Stand on the great principle of equality; leave each State on an ing, has swept away the forest before it, exact footing with every other State; nev-er enquire whether her institutions are of this character or that character; never inquire whether the State is in the North or in the South, and I will stand with you with teeming millions, and still there is and apply the rule with exact justice and room for more—room enough for the east-

to take leave of this subject, that I can wealth and enterprise to come and build never consent to violate that great princi- up large towns-for the poor to come and ple of State equality, of State sovereignty, of popular sovereignty, by any discrimi-nation, either in the one direction or in the other. My position is taken. I know civil and religious enjoyments which are other. My position is taken. I know not what its consequences will be personally to me. I will not enquire what those consequences may be. If I cannot remain in public life, holding firmly, immovably, to the great principle of self-government and State equality, I shall go into private life, where I can preserve the remain in the come and fix their domicils amid those civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousands yet to come.

The section of the country bordering on the Mississippi is now advancing in the section of the country bordering on the Mississippi is now advancing in the section of the country bordering on the Mississippi is now advancing in the section of the country bordering on the Mississippi is now advancing in the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civil and religious enjoyments which are alone to be perpetuated under the forms and auspices of a republican government; yes, there is room enough for the thousand the civi my own conscience, under the conviction that I have done my duty and followed the principle wherever its logical consequences carried me.

intends printing a letter of Governo Walker, of Kansas, to support his position When we met Governor Walker, a few days ago, his position was boldly assumed

perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." If you hold out large grants, and pecuniary inducements, to influence the affirmative vote, and the terror of staying out of the Union to influence the affirmative vote, and the terror of staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was a staying out of the Union to influence was to come the footent was the two representing the Federal Government, the deep three footent and three was the staying of note that can deep the footent was the two representing the Federal Government, the deep three forms and the two representing the Federal Government, the deep three forms and the two representing the Federal Government, the deep three forms and three was the worker and three two representing the Federal Government, the deep three forms and three was the worker and three the foundations of the transition of that can be produced in this cannow was fired in Pennsylvania, in honer three death of the Pennsylvania, in honer was fired in Pennsylvania, in honer was f

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations jet to be;
The first law wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea;
The elements of empire here
Are plastic jet and warm.
The chaoe of a mighty world
Is rounding into form—

ach rude and jostling fragment soon s fitting place shall find. The raw materials of a State
Its muscle and its mind."—Whirriss.

This west of ours is a great country Look at its extent. It reaches almos from the tide waters of the Eastern Atlantic to the low water mark of the Western Pacific, and from chilly Superior to torrid Texas. See how many proud States, each one a

country of itself, it includes, with their different social systems.

Ohio and Indiana, with their old fash. ioned civilization, the growth of less than

a generation of toil. Wisconsin, Michigan and the far North-West, with their small free-labor farms displaying a near approach to practical democratic equality; Illinois with its broad fields and vast farms to be in a few years the highest example of the application of capi-tal to agriculture; Missouri and the South-West, with their rich plantations representing in a new country the feudality of the Old World; Utah with its practical communism and its fanatical sociality; California with its well nigh fabulous wealth and its barbaric magnifi cence; and Oregon's chain of settlement binding the forest of the Western slope

a brooch of human destiny. See its grand proportions; its lakes nal snow; and its broad, beautiful prairies, once the gardens of the wild verdure and luxuriant flora, and fast becoming the

model farms of the world. But more noble than all its greatness of extent and grandeur of beauty, is the rapidity of the civilization of this glori-ous region. The tide of travel, with its spring and autumn flow and ebb, is inun-dating this West with the commerce and civilization, the riches and refinements of the Eastern and older regions of the earth. Homes are peering out from the dark richness of the prairies, and nestling in the shadows of the old forests; the fence Democrats, who have been acting with the constitution with it, and you will not this bill. He referred to my report, as of the settler intercepts the Indian's trail and hearth-stones have supplanted council fires.

Railroads are creating channels of traffic, and directing the current of sympathies, and the locomotive, as it follows the star of empire on its westward way, be one of the richest agricultural States in draws a nation in its train.

it is to be. Though now in the far West, the Valley of the Mississppi is the geo-graphical centre of North America; and the richness of that noble stream is vet to run like a golden thread through the very centre of the Union.
When this great Republic is a continent

Every prairie will teem with inhabi tants—every brook will turn a clattering mill—the minerals that lie beneath the

babbling earth.
Who wouldn't be of the West, west-The Ironton, Mo., Furnace is but little less elequent under the same heading : Less than a century ago our Union come for admission until they have that population, I will give it my support.

In other words, Mr. President, I desire

Atlantic seabcard. West of the Mississippi, with a few exceptions, was a waste

being filled up with the tide of emigration

The plains of the West are flooded impartiality in every instance.

ern farmer to come and settle down with all his sons around him—for the man of carve out a comfortable home-for the

> the Mississippi is now advancing in wealth, intelligence and refinement with an astonishing rapidity. Take for instance Southern Missouri. The wildest dreams of the poet never pictured a vision more pleasing than the reality we see every day transpiring around us. The iron horse is beating his track farther and farther among the steep and wooded mountains. All along his track large villages are springing up, resounding with the busy hum of industry, and growing with a ra-pidity that sets old fogyism at defiance. Every day some new discovery is made;

A New Yorker in Kansas

Mr. Simonson, the able Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, recently paid a visit to Kausas. From a letter dian Territory at a distance of about sixdated at Leavenworth, on the 28th of nent landmark dividing the Territory from April, published in the Times, we copy Missouri, yet the traveler can instantly the following :-Immigration is still pouring into the

Territory, though in far smaller streams

than a year ago. Nevertheless, one meets half a dozen immigrant wagons on every mile of road—each drawn by two or three yoke of oxen, with a cow led at the tailpoard, and a surly dog bringing up the rear. The wagons are all covered, and well filled with varied cargoes, on the top of which may generally be seen half a dozen ruddy-faced children, peering out from under the cover at every passing traveler. Ranged along the outside of the vehicle hang an ax, a tea-kettle and a frying-pan—the universal implements of cookery upon these migratory trips. The camp of one of these emigrating families is interesting to the novice in life on the Plains. At the close of a weary day's ride. the team is hauled up along the side of some water-course, or in the edge of a thicket, or under the brow of a hill which affords protection against the wind when it is too high for an out-door lodging.— The children and the mother gladly dismount from their perch upon the household goods; and while those who are old enough, assist in turning out the cattle to graze, and in collecting material for a fire,

the "old man" pitches the apology for a tent. A rousing fire soon blazes, the sliced bacon hisses in the pan, the Johnny cake is baking, the kettle sings, the cow is milked, and then supper is ready. Half an hour's chat by the liberal and generou fire closes the programme and the eyes of all-a good-sized log or the stump of a tree having first been fairly ignited for the preservation of a due amount of " caloric during the night. Riding in the night, at this season, one may see any number of these camp-fires illuming the prairieand pleasing and picturesque scenes they are, apparently so full of rude and robust comfort, that a beholder from the great over-crowded City, forgets his dyspepsia in very envy of the squatter's healthful

Many a reader is asking himself whether Kausas offers him inducements for emi-grating hither. A word to such. Kansus is already full of clerks, who, having no capital, must get into the service of those who have, or starve. There is no room here for such. The soil is unsurpassed, and the climate fine. In a few years, Kansas will the Union. But the cities and towns are already in advance of the country, for the reason that the settlers have not yet got their farms under cultivation, and a great many of them are almost helpless for want able improvement. No man should come here, therefore, to live in the towns unless he has capital, and the knowledge and skill to employ it. For such there is abundant room. There is almost no money in the country, for all of it has been scraped together during the last few months by pre-emption claimants, to pay up for their lands prior to the July sales. Five per cent, a month is the usual rate of interest, and five per cent, is paid even in Government drafts, where the cash is wanted for them. But farmers and mechanics, who have a few hundred dollars with which to help themselves, will still find advantageous openings back in the country a little ways. They must remem-ber, however, that lumber sells for from \$50 to \$80 a thousand, and that they will be compelled to erect their own shanty, and live in it until they have time an opportunity to get out the stone and put more commodious and more durable Even in the towns it is almost impossible to rent a dwelling, and even when it can be done, the cost is just about six times as great as in New-York or Washington.

The National, in Lecompton. SIMONTON, the Times' correspondent. gets off a good thing at the expense of the

the public places in the city, he says :-The hotels are curiosities-especially the "National." You never saw a hungrier set of men than dropped out of our coach upon arrival, and begged permission to pay 50 cents each for supper. Visions of savory steak and all the "fixins" were speedily brushed away as we sat down to the unconquerable sole-leather, venerable butter, and muddy coffee without cream. The thriftless aspect of the entire establishment, and the sight of the sable faces behind our chairs, suggested the fact that we were not the guests of a Yankee host. "Have you any milk?" we modestly asked. "Got none, massa!" was the melancholy reply. "Why, how is that?" we ventured again; "have you no cows in the country?" "No, sah! can't keep um h'yere,—dey done gone all run plum off." The call for eggs succeeded no better—for our attendants assured us that even the hens wouldn't stay with "massa." I have witnessed just such abortive attempts at tavern keeping not a hundred miles west of the Potomac, and was not taken by surprise when in response to my query Sambo said, "Massa cum from Ole Virginny."

accept or reject the Lecompton Constituunder the interpretation of the Adminis-tration, they can immediately amend it to suit themselves, -Ann Arbor Agus.

That is not the "interpretation of the Administration,"—nothing of the kind in the English bill, and every man, almost, who voted for it, voted to strike out that "interpretation" from Green's bill. The

Every day some new discovery is made; beds of marble, fine enough to deck the palaces of kings, and beds of ore as rich as the world ever produced. Already beds of iron ore have been traced in our vicinity sufficient to supply the whole world for centuries to come. Yes, old Vulcan would have been frantic and threw away his forge in wild despair, had the away his forge in wild despair, had the Territory, every one of which counts for Free Labor and Free Kansas.—
They treat it as an insult, and, by their tone and bearing, demonstrate to the Administration that while votes enough were purchased to pass the Swindle through lay broad and deep the foundations of the complex of the countries of the co

Correspondence of the New York Herald, The Indian Territory.

After leaving Neosho, we strike the Inobserve the change. We soon discover that we have left the smiling farms and neat cottages of the white man, for the unting grounds and the wigwams of the

The first tribe we come to after entering the Territory is the Senecas. This tribe formerly lived in the central part of the State of New York, from whence they emigrated some thirty years ago. They do ot now number more than two hundred souls. The Territory which they occupy somains some of the finest agricultural land to be found in the world. The soil is excellent for corn, hemp, cotton, tobacco, &c., and many of the farmers frequent-

ly raise large crops of these productions. We leave the Senecas at Grand River, We leave the Senecas at Grand River, and cross over into the Cherokee Nation. We cross the river at the Gilstrep ferry by ford. It is a beautiful stream, of about a hundred yards in width, and some three feet in depth, with an excellent gravel and rock bottom. It is the opinion of good judges that this river might easily be made navigable for nearly a hundred miles. nade navigable for nearly a hundred miles

Cherokees, so great has amalgamation been going on among them for the past fifteen or twenty years. In fact, a fullblooded Cherokee is almost a curiosity among the Cherokees themselves. They own fine farms, with coal mines and salt works at the latter of which there is an average of a hundred bushels of salt mauufactured every day. Along the main thoroughfares the settlements are very sparse, the greater portion of them being near the streams. Their soil is capable of producing most abundant crops of corn, of Representatives of the Congress of the flax, hemp, tobacco, &c. They are rapidly improving in comfort and civilization, and have excellent farms, well stocked and furnished with many of the most approved farming implements. Their form of government is very much like that of the Act. United States, their Constitution being very similar. They have several fine schools, where the children are taught the common English branches. Their permanent school fund is about \$200,000 manent school fund is about \$200 000 .-A large number of the half-breeds and of Commissioners to conduct this impormixed Cherokees are agitating the subject tant election. The President has entire from John Ross, the chief of the Cherokee nation, who is himself nearly a full-blood-ed Scotchman. But the proposition is scouted at by the full-blooded Indians.— They have no idea of giving up their present form of government for that of a State government. The more intelligent look upon the movement as being the initiary step towards driving them from the Territory. They say, that if a State govern-ment should be formed, the white population would pour in upon them in such numbers, that in a few years they would drive the red man from the country, and assume the entire control of the affairs of

the Government.

The country through which we passed from Neosho to Fort Gibson presents some of the finest scenery the eye ever beheld. The road runs the whole distance through a mountainous prairie, with occasional groves of fine timber. About midway between these two points, we cross a small mountain, about forty feet in height.-From its summit, the sight was most sub lime and beautiful. All around a grand panorama spread before us; valleys herbaged with green, veined with brooks and besprinkled with forests of oak, looking like islands in a sea. All hands paused awhile, gazing on the scene of beauty, and

then passed on.

The roads over which we have traveled "National," in Lecompton. Speaking of are some of the finest natural roads I have ever seen. The soil is a sandy loam, and absorbs the water to such an extent, that, in twelve hours after a drenching rain, with a warm sun, the roads are entirely free from mud. At most seasons of the year, these roads are equal to the best

macadamized roads in the East.
We crossed the Arkansas river at Fort Gibson, Next to the Missouri, this stream is the largest tributary of the Mississippi, though not the most important. It is navigable as far up as Fort Gibson by small boats. The land along the river is very productive and well timbered. The amount of Territory drained by this river and its tributaries is estimated to contain

176,000 square miles.

This correspondent thinks that the formation of a State government in the Territory which would open the country to

long lived.
The Herald correspondent reduces the estimate of slaves among the Cherokees to one thousand. There are not probably four times that number among all the Indians in the Territory.

A large amount of wagon emigration, generally known as "movers," has entered the Territory the present season, the great body of which is turning towards Eldorado, Walnut creek, Whitewater, Cottonwood Falls, the head waters of the Administration deny the power of the people to amend the Constitution before 1864, and not then as to the relations of 1864, and not then as to the relations of valleys of the Smoky Hill and Saline.—

with slave property.—Detroit A large proportion of foreigners are among this spring's emigration, principally Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss and Germans.

There cannot be less than 5000 foreign vo-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 7, 1258.

J. W. DENVER, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas—Sir:—I transmit to you a copy of the Act of Congress approved 4th May, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union."— Your duties under this Act are of the most delicate and important character; but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the

Congress was not satisfied, as you will

perceive, with the ordinance adopted at Lecompton by the Constitutional Convention there assembled, in regard to the public lands, deeming the grants to the State of Kansas therein contained, too extensive and beyond former precedents in similar cases. They have therefore proposed to the people of Kansas to assent to such a change in the ordinance as is stated in the Act, reducing the quantity of lands granted, so as to conform to the grant in the bill now before Congress for the ad-"Proposition Accepted," the President of from its mouth, which enters into the Ar-kansas at Fort Gibson. If this could be duly made known to him, shall announce done, it would open an excellent market the same by proclamation; and thereafter for the produce which is and could be raised along the river.

The Cherokee Nation numbers about

The Cherokee Nation numbers about eighteen thousand souls. There are but footing with the original States, in all refew full-blooded Indians now among the spects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, &c. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition Re-jected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admis-sion into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in the said proposition. They will then remain in a Territorial condition, until "it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of Representation required for a member of the House United States," upon which ascertainment the people of the said Territory, "are authorized and empowered to form them-selves a Constitution and State Government" in the manner prescribed by the

Under the second section of the Act, yourself, the District Attorney, the Secof Representatives are constituted a Board by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the five Commissioners should act in concert in all their proceedings. The President, above all things, desires that there should be a fair expression of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may commit or attempt to commit the frauds cuted with the utmost rigor of the law. It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences, may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provisions of the Act, or will remain in a Territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a Representa-

tive to Congress.

Enclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the Act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the Commissioners named in the Act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations. At the same time, you will provide for an early meeting of the Commissioners, so that the election required by the Act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President earnestly hopes that these arrangements will be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory

may not be interrupted.

The Act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be de-cided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and pros-perity of their fine Territory for a long period of years. For this reason, whilst the Act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be at as early a period after the proclamation as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people, the intervening period ought to long to enable them thoroughly to under-stand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I shall have ten thousand copies of the Act printed in this city and forwarded to you immediately for cir-

culation.

You will not probably convene the Board settlement, would bring on a "new slavery agitation." He says:

"The greater portion of the wealthy inhabitants of the Territory own more or less slaves, and would consent to no form of government, that would deprive them of this right." But the number of slaves and slaveholders in the Territory is so inand staveholders in the Territory is so insignificant, that no "agitation" upon the subject is likely to be either formidable or long lived be a fair expression of the popular will at the election, and that the result may be, to produce peace and harmony among themselves and promote their lasting wellfare.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't.

LEWIS CASS.

. A Union of the Opposition We find in the Buffalo Express a copy We find in the Buffalo Express a copy of a circular signed by seven of the most prominent citizens of Erie county, New York, urging the propriety and necessity of a union of all the opponents of the Lecompton swindle in the State election.—

The proposition meets with marked favor from the New York Tribune and other leading Republican journals, and it is quite probable that it will be acted upon in the manner contemplated in the circ The large number of Members of Congress to be returned from the Empire State to the next Congress gives this suggestion more than ordinary importance. Its adoption would be hailed with joy by the lovers of freedom throughout the Union.

—Winona Republican.

In boring an artesian well at Louisville a depth of 1,700 feet has been reached and a jet of salt water now rises fifty feet into the air above the earth's surface.